

Frozen Mammoths & the Flood of Noah?

When you think of mammoths, what comes to mind? The movie *Ice Age*, or maybe cold regions such as Siberia? Would it surprise you to learn that the mammoth is not the cold-loving creature we've come to imagine? In fact, in this study you will discover that before the Flood of Noah, this creature lived in a warm environment.

You will also learn whether the mammoth has fur or hair, the condition in which a mammoth discovered in Russia was found, and what circumstances had to be in place for it to literally freeze solid before finishing its meal.

Many people think the Flood of Noah was just rain, but the truth is that the Flood was very violent.

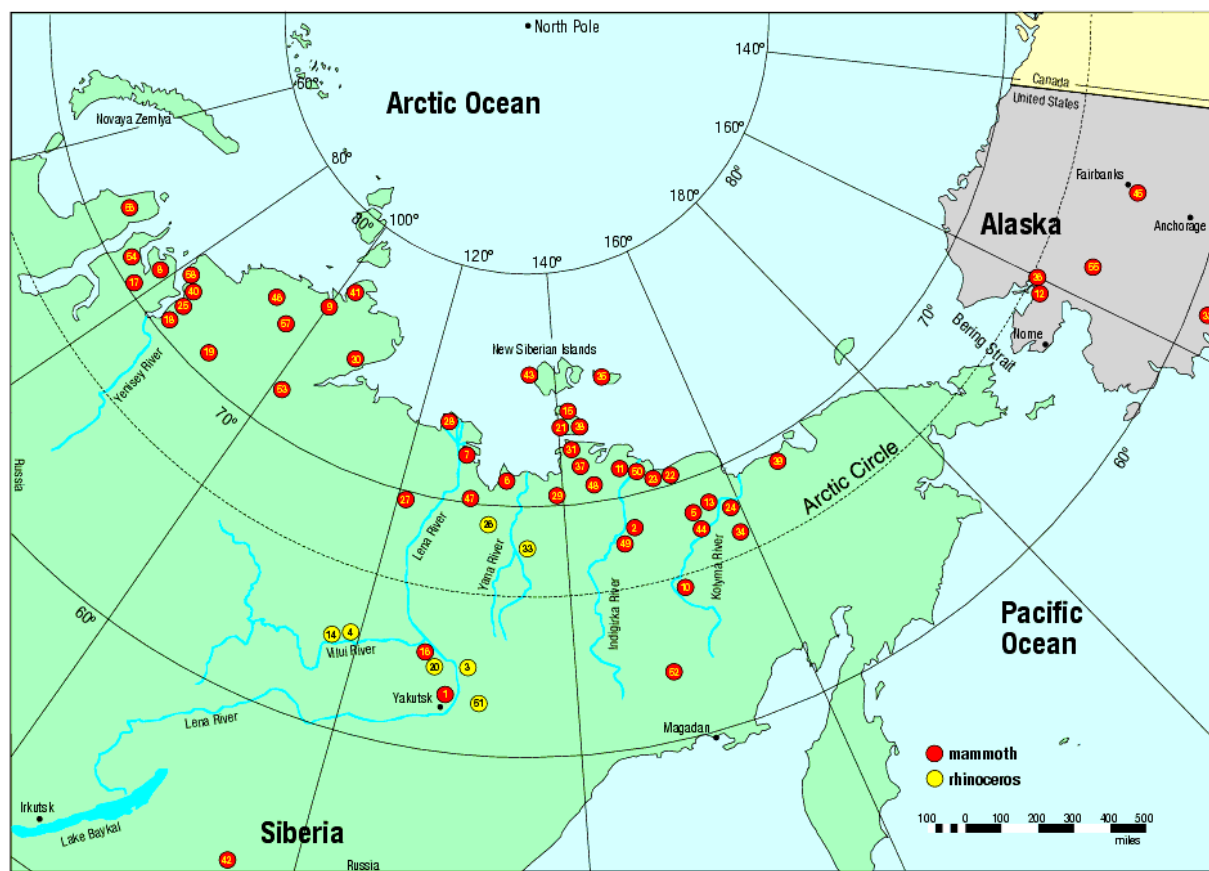
This Study Came from the Book *In the Beginning* by Walt Brown

About the Author

Walt Brown's book "In the Beginning" can be viewed for free by clicking the link below:

[In the Beginning: Compelling Evidence for Creation and the Flood - General Description](#)

Walt Brown received a Ph. D in mechanical engineering from MIT. He has taught college courses in physics, mathematics, and computer science. Brown is a retired full colonel (Air Force), West Point graduate, and former Army ranger and paratrooper. For most of his life Walt Brown was an evolutionist, but after many years of study, he became convinced of the scientific validity of creation and a global flood.



What Was Found from chart above?

I picked three numbers from the chart above; more are found on the website provided above.

9	1843	Middendorff	a half-grown mammoth; most of its flesh had decayed, eyeball recovered	H, 85–86; Eden, 104
10	1845 ^d	Khitrof	well preserved when found; food between teeth	H, 86
34	1901	Berezovka	almost complete; upright; late summer death; 44,000 RCY; see page 283	HE, 611–625; D, 111–136

Did Scientists believe Mammoths lived underground?

For centuries, stories have been told of frozen carcasses of huge, elephant-like animals called **mammoths**, buried in the tundra of northeastern Siberia. These mammoths, with

curved tusks sometimes more than 13 feet long, were so fresh-looking that some believed they were simply large moles living underground. Some called them “ice-rats.” People thought that when mammoths surfaced and saw daylight, they died.

Dr. Leopold von Schrenck, Chief of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Petrograd (today’s St. Petersburg, Russia), published the following account in 1869:

“The mammoth ... is a gigantic beast which lives in the depths of the Earth, where it digs for itself dark pathways, and feeds on earth ... They account for its corpse being found so fresh and well preserved on the ground that the animal is still a living one.”

Some even thought that rapid tunneling by mammoths produced earthquakes.

The Burial Grounds

What was buried with the mammoths and do these animals live in the cold?

The northern portions of Europe, Asia, and North America contain bones of many other animals along with those of mammoths. A partial listing includes:

tiger, antelope, camel, horse, reindeer, giant beaver, fox, giant bison, giant ox, musk sheep, musk ox, donkey, badger, ibex, woolly rhinoceros, lynx, leopard, wolverine, Arctic hare, lion, elk, giant wolf, ground squirrel, cave hyena, bear, and many types of birds.

Besides different animals what else what buried?

Friend and foe, as well as young and old, are found together. Carnivores are sometimes buried with herbivores. Were their deaths related? Rarely are animal bones preserved; preservation of so many different types of animal bones suggest a common explanation.

Why would all these animals be in one location? What does that suggest?

Intestines of the Mammoth show a warmer environment before the cataclysm

The larvae of the warble fly have been found in a frozen mammoth’s intestine—larvae identical to those found in tropical elephants today. No one argues that animals and plants buried near the mammoths were adapted to the Arctic. Why do so for mammoths?

Explain what you just learned? What was found in the mouth of the mammoth and what does that say the environment was prior to the flood of Noah?

What is the temperature where these frozen beasts are found?

Temperature. The *average* January temperature in northeastern Siberia is about -28°F (60°F *below* freezing)! The long, slender trunk of the mammoth was particularly vulnerable to cold weather. A six-foot-long nose could not survive even one cold night, let alone an eight-month-long Siberian winter or a sudden cold snap. For the slenderer trunk of a young mammoth, the heat loss would be more deadly. An elephant usually dies if its trunk is seriously injured.

No Winter Sunlight. Vegetation in Siberia and Alaska does not grow during the months-long Arctic night. In those regions today, vegetation is covered by snow and ice ten months each year. Mammoths had to eat voraciously. Elephants in the wild spend about 16 hours a day foraging for food in relatively lush environments, summer *and* winter.

A Frozen Paradise – Muck



Have any of you heard of Muck? Here is a picture of it. Lets learn what has been found in muck.

Oil prospectors, drilling through Alaskan muck, have “brought up an 18-inch-long chunk of tree trunk from almost 1,000 feet below the surface. It wasn’t petrified—just frozen.” The nearest forests are

hundreds of miles away. Williams describes similar discoveries in Alaska:

Though the ground is frozen for 1,900 feet down from the surface at Prudhoe Bay, everywhere the oil companies drilled around this area they discovered an ancient tropical forest. It was in frozen state, not in petrified state. It is between 1,100 and 1,700 feet down. There are palm trees, pine trees, and tropical foliage in great profusion. In fact, they found them lapped all over each other, just as though they had fallen in that position.

How were trees buried under a thousand feet of hard, frozen ground? We are faced with the same series of questions we first saw with the frozen mammoths. Again, it seems there was a sudden and dramatic freezing accompanied by rapid burial in muck, now frozen solid.

Finally, their bodies were buried and protected from predators, including birds and insects. Such burials could not have occurred if the ground had been perpetually frozen as it is today. Again, this implies a major climate change, but now we can see that it must have changed dramatically and suddenly. How were these huge animals quickly frozen and buried—almost exclusively in **muck**, a dark soil containing decomposed animal and vegetable matter?

Does a Mammoth have hair or fur?

Mammoths lacked erector muscles that fluff up an animal's fur and create insulating air pockets. Long hair on a mammoth's legs hung to its toes. Had it walked in snow, snow and ice would have caked on its hairy "ankles." Each step into and out of snow would have pulled or worn away the "ankle" hair. All hoofed animals living in the Arctic, including the musk ox, have fur, not hair, on their legs. Fur, especially oily fur, holds a thick layer of stagnant air (an excellent insulator) between the snow and skin. With the mammoth's greaseless hair, much more snow would touch the skin, melt, and increase the heat transfer 10 -to-100 fold. Later refreezing would seriously harm the animal.



The Berezovka Mammoth

Over 100 years ago, scientists found a very famous **woolly mammoth** in Siberia, near the Berezovka River. It was a **50-year-old male** that had been frozen in the ground. In 1901, a scientist named **Dr. Otto Herz** led a team to carefully dig it out and move it to a museum in St. Petersburg, Russia.

When they found the mammoth, its body looked really strange:

- It was standing **upright**, but its **back was hunched**.

- Its **back legs were stretched straight and pushed forward**, almost like it was being shoved from behind.
- Its **front legs were lifted and spread**, as if it had been struggling or falling.
- Several bones were **broken** ribs, a shoulder blade, part of the pelvis.
- One long bone in its right front leg was **crushed into about 12 pieces**, but the skin and tissue around it weren't badly damaged.
- There was a lot of **bleeding inside the body**, which means the crushing happened **while it was alive or right after it died**.
- Its thick **hair**, some up to 20 inches long, was still there.

The scientists wondered: how could a long leg bone be crushed into many pieces like that? Normally, if you push on a long bone or stick, it **bends and snaps** in one place, instead of crumbling into many pieces. The only way it could break that way is if it was squeezed **very hard from end to end** *while* being held so tightly it couldn't bend.

So, from these clues, scientists think:

- The mammoth went through a **huge, powerful force** that crushed its leg **lengthwise** while its body was held very rigid (like being trapped in something).
- This happened **suddenly and violently**, just before or right after it died.

In short: the Berezovka mammoth's weird body position and crushed bones show that it didn't just die peacefully—it probably experienced a **sudden, violent disaster** that froze it in place.

Scientists noticed something unusual about the mammoth's **lower body** that suggested how it died. When an animal (including a mammoth) **slowly suffocates**—for example, if it can't breathe because something is pressing on it—certain **muscles and soft tissues** in the body can tighten or change shape in a predictable way. One scientist, Tolmachoff, believed this was strong evidence that the Berezovka mammoth **died from suffocation**.

Frozen before it could swallow its lunch

Sanderson describes another strange aspect of Berezovka.

Much of the head, which was sticking out of the bank, had been eaten down to the bone by local wolves and other animals, but most of the rest was perfect. Most

important, however, was that the lips, the lining of the mouth and the tongue were preserved. Upon the last, as well as between the teeth, were portions of the animal's last meal, which for some almost incomprehensible reason it had not had time to swallow. The meal proved to have been composed of delicate sedges and grasses ...

Another account states that the mammoth's "mouth was filled with grass, which had been cropped, but not chewed and swallowed." The grass froze so rapidly that it still had "the imprint of the animal's molars." Hapgood's translation of a Russian report mentions eight well-preserved bean pods and five beans found in its mouth.

Twenty-four pounds of undigested vegetation were removed from Berezovka and analyzed by Russian scientist V. N. Sukachev. He identified more than 40 different species of plants: herbs, grasses, mosses, shrubs, and tree leaves. Many no longer grow that far north; others grow both in Siberia and as far south as Mexico. Dillow draws several conclusions from these remains:

- The presence of so many varieties [of plants] that generally grow much to the south indicates that the climate of the region was milder than that of today.

At normal body temperatures, stomach acids and enzymes break down vegetable material within an hour. What inhibited this process? The only plausible explanation is for the stomach to cool to about 40°F in ten hours or less. But because the stomach is protected inside a warm body, how cold must the outside air drop the stomach's temperature to 40°F? Experiments have shown that the outer layers of skin would have had to drop suddenly to at least -175°F!

Independently, Sanderson concluded, "The flesh of many of the animals found in the muck must have been very rapidly and deeply frozen, for its cells had not burst. ... Frozen-food experts have pointed out that to do this, starting with a healthy, live specimen, you would have to suddenly drop the temperature of the surrounding air to well below minus -150°F!"

When scientists dug up the Berezovka mammoth, they found **lots of other ancient animals and plants** buried around it.

Right under the mammoth, in the ice:

- They found some of the mammoth's **own hair** still stuck in the ice.
- Under its right front foot, they found the **hairy tip of a tail** from another animal, probably a **bison**.
- They also found the **front foot and back foot of a reindeer** under the mammoth's body.

In the nearby dirt, they discovered:

- A **skull of an antelope**
- The **top of a horse's skull** with some old **muscle tissue** still attached
- **Tree trunks, branches, and roots**

The scientists said that this whole area was like an **amazing treasure chest of prehistoric remains**. They also noticed something interesting: The plants buried in the soil around the mammoth were **not the same** as the plants found **in the mammoth's mouth and stomach**, which were very fresh-looking and well preserved. That means the mammoth was eating one kind of plant, but was buried in a place with different plants, which is an important clue about what happened to it.

Rock Ice – Another Clue

Scientists also study something called **rock ice**—huge layers of solid ice mixed with dirt and sand, buried in the ground:

- These ice layers can be **over 2 miles long and 150 feet thick**.
- On top of the ice, there's often a thick layer of **clay or silt** (very fine dirt).
- Normally, if clay and silt settle in a **lake or river**, they form **many thin layers**, like pages in a book. But here, they **don't** show those layers.

Sometimes the rock ice itself has:

- Bits of **plants**
- Thin layers of **sand or clay** inside it

If this had been **ordinary water** in a lake or river that slowly froze:

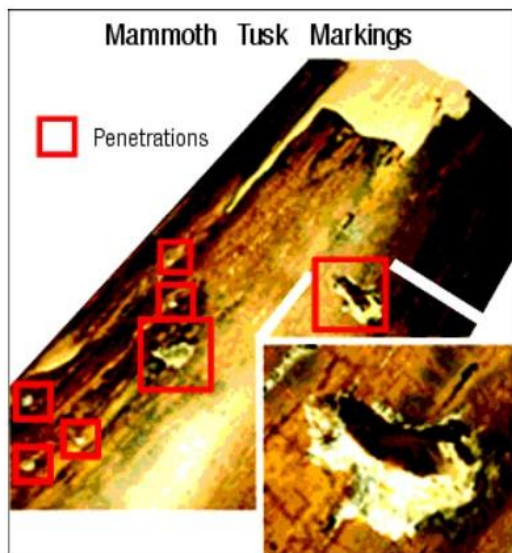
- The **dirt** would have sunk to the bottom
- **Leaves and plant pieces** would have floated to the top

But that's **not** what we see. Instead, the dirt and plant pieces are **mixed into the ice**, which means:

- The water and everything in it must have **frozen very fast**,
- And it probably was **never a normal lake or stream**.

So, the strange patterns in the ice and soil suggest a **rapid, powerful freezing event**, not slow, everyday freezing over time.

One More Clue to the Conditions of Noah's Flood



What do you see in the picture to the left? It looks like tiny chunks of the Mammoths Tusk were chipped away. These tiny marks, or “peppering,” on the mammoth’s tusk, shown to the left has scientists wondering what could have caused tusks over wide geographical these markings. These tiny millimeter-size particles rich in iron and nickel look as if a meteorites exploded high in the atmosphere puncturing the tusks below. The British Broadcasting Corporation stated,

“Startling evidence has been found which shows mammoth and other great beasts from the last ice

age were blasted with material that came from space.”

That leaves us with the question for our next lesson, what could have caused these marks on the Mammoths tusks and why were the animals found in this study blown together in a pile like leaves from a leaf blower.